Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 15-17 as follows:

--As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 are composed of a woven fabric or a non-woven fabric of glass fibers, ceramic fibers, or any other suitable fibers and are extended in the stacking direction of the fuel cell stack 20. Like the inner-conduit water holding material 37, the outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 absorb the moisture by taking advantage of the capillary phenomenon. The outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 are designed to change over their positional relation to the oxidizing gas conduits 36 by means of the changeover mechanism 72. The changeover mechanism 72 includes a driving roller 74 and a driven roller 76 located on both ends in the oxidizing gas exhaust manifold M3 and a belt 78 spanned between these two rollers 74 and 76. The driving roller 74 is actuated and rotated by a stepping motor 79, which is attached to the outer face of the end plate 25 of the fuel cell stack 20. Gear rings (not shown) are set on the driving roller 74 and the driven roller 76. With rotations of the respective rollers 74 and 76, the teeth of the gear rings sequentially engage with guide apertures (not shown) formed in the belt 78 and thereby move the belt 78 in its rotating direction. There is accordingly no slippage of the belt 78 against the respective rollers 74 and 76. The belt 78 is a metal thin plate or a resin thin plate having a large number of punch holes perforated therein. An approximate half of the surface of the belt 78 is covered with the multiple outer-conduit water absorbing members 70, while the other approximate half of the surface of the belt 78 is not covered with the outer-conduit water absorbing members 70. When the belt 78 is rotated by means of the driving roller 74 to stop the covered ~~potion~~ portion of the belt 78 with the outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 at a position facing the outlets of the oxidizing gas conduits 36, the respective outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 come into contact with the outlets of the oxidizing gas conduits 36 (see Fig. 4(a)). When the belt 78 is rotated by means of the driving roller 74 to stop the uncovered ~~potion~~ portion of the belt 78 without the outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 at the position facing the outlets of the oxidizing gas conduits 36, on the other hand, the respective outer-conduit water absorbing members 70 separate from the outlets of the

oxidizing gas conduits 36 (see Fig. 4 (b)) . Since the belt 78 has the large number of punch holes, there is not a significantly large pressure loss of the oxidizing gas passing through the oxidizing gas conduits 36, regardless of the stop position of the belt 78 with or without the outer-conduit water absorbing members 70.--

Please amend the third paragraph on page 17 (lines 8-20) as follows:

--Referring back to Fig. 1, the electronic control unit 80 is constructed as a microprocessor including a CPU 82, a ROM 84 that stores processing programs, a RAM [[86]] 88 that temporarily stores data, and an input-output port (not shown). The electronic control unit 80 receives , as inputs via the input port, an accelerator pedal opening signal AP sent from an accelerator pedal sensor (not shown), a vehicle speed signal V sent from a vehicle speed sensor (not shown), and an input-output voltage signal of the power converter included in the actuation mechanism 14. The electronic control unit 80 outputs control signals to the stepping motor 79 and to the power converter and the traction motor included in the actuation mechanism 14 via the output port.--